

# The Civil War; National and local items from 3<sup>rd</sup> & Delaware:



Garrett trial & fugitive slaves, (U.S. Supreme Court Justice Taney & DE Justice Jas. Booth Jr.)

Election in 1863; voters sign allegiance, enter under crossed bayonets; >99 % boycotted;



- Home of N Van Dyke Jr. voted against Missouri Compromise
- Boyhood home of John Johns, who was battlefield chaplain to confederate troops
- "Little Yellow house": 1860, 1870 home of woman who refuses to sign "Lincoln's oath of allegiance", flees to slave plantation in Ark.



Graffiti "Vicksburg Surrenders, July 4, 1864" in window

Home? of Zachariah Gemmill earned govt. bounty for capture of member of Lincoln assassins

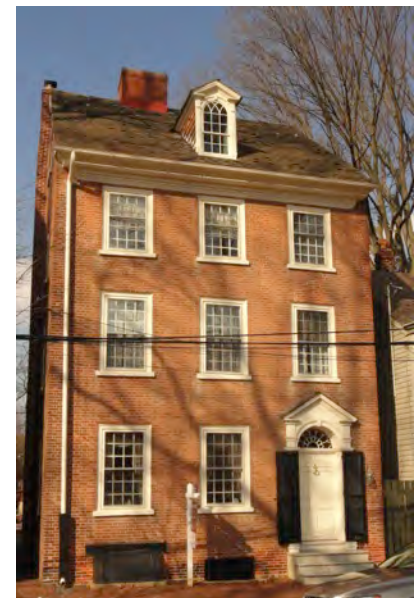
# Sgt. Zachariah Gemmill

(1843-1922) Co. D. 1<sup>st</sup> Batt. Del. Cavalry

Gemmill was awarded \$5,000 for the capture of one of the conspirators in the Lincoln assassination conspiracy. Although German born George Azerodt was supposed to kill V.P. Johnson on April 14, at the same time as the Lincoln assassination, Azerodt could not do so. Instead he fled away from Booth, to the Northwest.

Gemmill was sent to search for Azerodt at about 4 a.m. on April 20<sup>th</sup> at the house of a man named Richter. Richter denied any strangers were in the house, but Gemmill entered and found Azerodt.

18 E 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Gemmill House a.k.a  
Wiley House



*G* | 1 Batt'n Cav. | Del.

*Z. Gemmill*  
Co. D, 1 Batt'n Delaware Cavalry.

Appears on  
Company Descriptive Book  
of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age *19* years; height *5* feet *7* inches.  
Complexion *Light*  
Eyes *gray*; hair *Light*  
Where born *New Castle, Del.*  
Occupation *Farmer.*

ENLISTMENT.

When *Aug 23*, 186 .  
Where *Wilmington.*  
By whom *A. Churchman*; term *3* y'rs.  
Remarks :

*Spasterling*  
(388g) Copyist.

# Where did Gemmills live?

18  
E 3<sup>rd</sup>.

It's known as the Gemmill house in town.  
#18 and #20 Third Street report by  
Jeanette Eckman, c1949:

1801 Built for John Wiley by Peter Crowding  
c1824 owned by Jeremiah Bowman  
later Gemmill family  
Now (c1945) owned by William E Myers,  
son-in-law of Mrs. Zachariah Gemmill

Some  
Place  
else

1860 Census does not show Gemmill near other E3<sup>rd</sup> residents.  
John Wiley House report by Susan Williams, 1988  
c1800 John Wiley  
Died 1842, mortgage assigned to James Garland,  
then Jeremiah Bowman, died intestate in 1849.  
1902 William Myers bought from estate.



*Zachariah W. Gemmill*  
*1843-1922*  
*Serg't Co. D 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion*  
*Del. Cavalry, Civil War*

Where did he live?

1860 Census, New Castle City – Zachariah Gemmill Sr., Jr.,  
 They probably do not live on Green based on adjacent residents

1608	30	559	569 →	Hizar Thomas	26	M	W	Pa	Master Bricklayer	200	350
1609	31	559	569	Hizar Caroline	24	F	W	Pa			
1610	32	559	569	Hizar Lamus	4	M	W	Del			
1611	33	559	569 →	Hizar Aquilla	24	M	W	Pa	Bricklayer		
1612	34	559	569	Taylor Benjamine	23	M	W	Pa			
1613	35	559	569	Twigs James	25	M	W	Pa			
1614	36	559	569	Allen Theodore	17	M	W	Del			
1615	37	559	569	Bertrant Matilda	10	F	W	Pa	Domestic		
1616	38	560	570 →	Gemmill Zachariah	46	M	W	Del	Deputy Sheriff		150
1617	39	560	570	Gemmill Anna M	46	F	W	Md			
	40	570	560 →	Gemmill Zachariah	16	M	W	Del			
1618	2	560	570	Gemmill Elizabeth	13	F	W	Del			X
1619	3	560	570	Gemmill James	8	M	W	Del			X
1620	4	560	570	Gemmill David	6	M	W	Del			
1621	5	560	570	Cork Julia	12	F	B	Del	Servant		



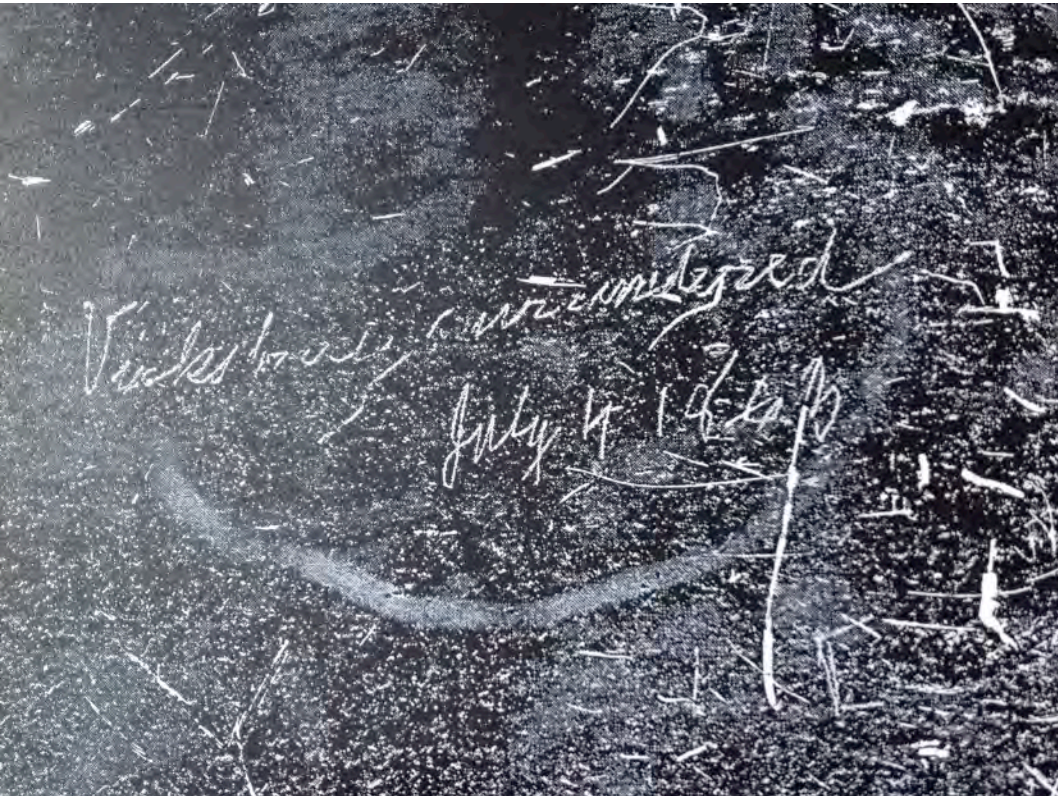
1860 Census, New Castle Hundred– are Gemmill farmers, but no Zachariah

924	10	150	152	Gemmill David W	51	M	W	Del	Farmer	70,000	1,000
925	11	150	152	Gemmill Elizabeth	42	F	W	Pa			
926	12	150	152	Gemmill Jane	22	F	W	Del			
927	13	150	152	Gemmill Martha	19	F	W	Del			
928	14	150	152	Gemmill James	16	M	W	Del			X
929	15	150	152	Gemmill Virginia	10	F	W	Del			X
930	16	150	152	Gemmill Charles	8	M	W	Del			X
931	17	150	152	Gemmill Frank	6	M	W	Del			



# Witness to War (1861-1865)

*Vicksburg surrendered  
July 4, 1863*



Scatched in a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor window at 16 E 3<sup>rd</sup>.  
(G.B. Rodney house) Courtesy R. Cooch

# Citizens of Delaware who Served the Confederacy

**Johns, John S.;** Confederate chaplain and Episcopal bishop; 4th Bishop of Virginia who swore in Confederate President Jefferson Davis at the inauguration on February 22, 1862 and General Robert E. Lee into the Episcopal church. Born July 10th, 1796 in New Castle County, Delaware and died April 5th, 1876 in Fairfax County, Virginia (reference: Kensey Johns Family Bible). He had two sons who were officers in the Confederate army. His mother, Ann Van Dyke Johns, was the daughter of former Delaware governor, Nicholas Van Dyke.



**Lambson, John Reed;** 2nd Maryland Infantry, Co. "B".  
Colonel C. S. A



## Sen. Nicholas Van Dyke Jr. on Slavery

*1786, age 16, essay at Princeton College*

Liberty and peace are inestimable blessings which are desired by all nations and individuals of every rank.... all persons are entitled to these blessings... What then can make the Americans so desirous of kidnapping and reducing to slavery the faithful inhabitants of Africa?

*January 1820, age 50, Vote in U.S. Senate "on the amendment offered to a bill for the admission into the Union, prescribing the restriction of slavery as an irrevocable principle of the State Constitution".*

I must vote against that amendment.

# The “Read Birds” – the six daughters of George Read III

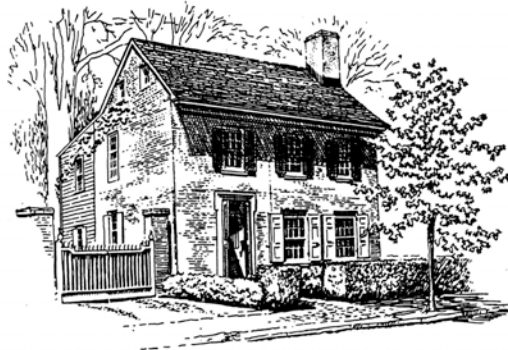
Five married military men; three of them or their husbands had ties to the South

- Mary Anne Read (1811-1857) 1844 m James Martin Esq. of North Carolina (1819-1878), West Point, Major USA, Major Gen. CSA
- Louisa (1814-1840) 1838 m Colonel Benjamin K Pierce USA (1790-1850)
- Annie Dorsey Read (1818-1900) m Isaac Reeves USA of South Carolina (1818-1851) West Point. During the war she moved to Rossmere estate in AK (joint venture of GR II & brother GR IV). Her diary reveals deep attachment to the South.
- Caroline Read (1820-1884) m Maj Gen William H. French USA (1850-1881), West Point
- Julia Rush Read (1827-1908) m Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones CSA of VA (1819-1887), West Point
- Emily Read (1829-1910). Never married. Writer: *Two Hundred Years Ago: or, Life in New Sweden (1876) and novellas*



# History of Ownership

## 8 East Third Street, New Castle, Delaware



*The Little Yellow House*  
c.1789



- Ambrose Backer (1681?-1696)
- ▼ by will (1696)
- Althea Backer, Widow (Life Estate) (1696-1701)
- Mermina Backer Cole (Remainder) (1696-1701)
- ▼ by deed (1701)
- Adam Hay (1701-1710?)
- Althea Backer (1701-?)
- ▼ by deed (?)
- Edward Cole (? -1718)
- Hester Cole (? -1718)
- ▼ by deed, (1718)
- Jonathan Savage (1718-1767?)
- ▼ by will (?)
- Richard Griffith, Jr. (1767?-1769)
- ▼ by deed (1769)
- John Thompson (1769-?)
- ▼ by deed (?)
- William McKennan (? -1788)
- ▼ by deed (1788)
- Kensey Johns, Sr. (1788-1789)
- ▼ by deed (1789)
- Joseph Boggs (1789-1792)
- ▼ by deed (1792)
- Kensey Johns, Sr. (1792-1794)
- ▼ by deed (1794)
- Nicholas Van Dyke the Younger (1794-1797)
- ▼ by deed (1797)
- Jeremiah Bowman (1797-1798)
- ▼ by deed, (1798)
- Ann Silsbee Miller, Widow (1798-1807)
- John Miller, Son (interest in property unclear to 1807)
- ▼ by deed (1807)
- Anne Sword Dorsey, Widow of Dr. Nathan Dorsey (1807-18)
- ▼ died intestate (1826)

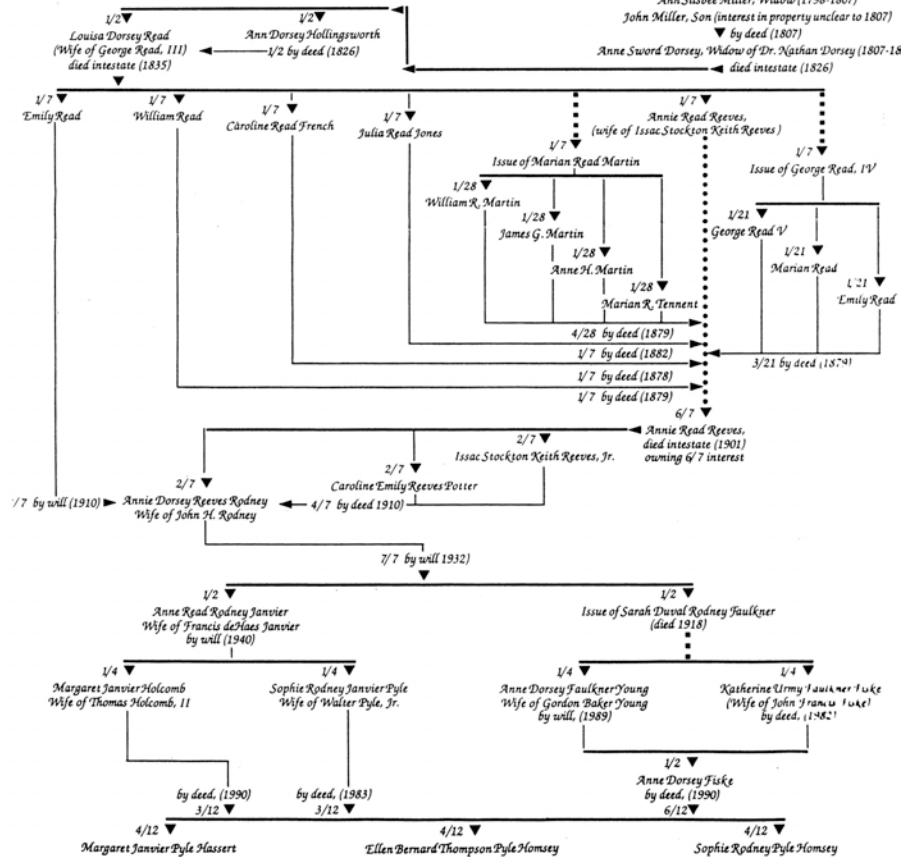


Chart Compiled by Richard Rodney Cook and Drawn by Patricia Macke • Thomas Hulst, May 1990

## The Little Yellow House



The Little Yellow House, 8 E 3d Street, New Castle

by Margaret Janvier Pyle Hassert, November 1990  
annotations by Richard Rodney Cooch

It's always been a woman's house.

The doctor's widow--my four-greats grandmother built<sup>1</sup> it.  
On the land she bought from the rich man next door,  
Argued with the carpenter and the mason  
And got what she wanted--  
Two rooms down and two up in yellow brick.  
Moved in with two little daughters<sup>2</sup> and managed all right.  
But she walked lighter after the elder daughter<sup>3</sup> married well.  
And moved to face the river from a big house<sup>4</sup> with a boxwood garden.

The elder daughter bought her sister's half  
And when she died and her coffin stood in the dining room of the house facing the river  
The [She?] left a seventh share to each of her two sons<sup>5</sup> and five daughters.<sup>6</sup>

They called the five daughters the "Read Birds," for they all were beautiful  
And great marriages were expected.  
One<sup>7</sup> never married, one married a local lawyer -- famous for nearly twenty miles around --  
And three married soldiers, West Pointers who went all the way to general.  
So it seemed that most expectations had been met.  
Until the War  
And two [three] were South<sup>8</sup> and one was North<sup>9</sup> and they never spoke again.

the lawyer's wife -- my great great grandmother -- not being political,  
Kept touch with all her sisters  
After the war she<sup>10</sup> bought the Southern sister's shares -- the money kept them  
cruel years--  
And then the shares of the others.  
She owned it all until she died and left it fragmented again to a son and two daughters

The elder daughter<sup>12</sup>-- like those who came before--gathered all the shares on one  
Although she never lived there, the house belonged to her alone for years  
And she added rooms--a hall and dining room with upstairs chambers too  
She let a poor relation<sup>13</sup> live there,  
For her own house<sup>14</sup> was large and held a husband,<sup>15</sup> servants, and eleven children  
And when she died, she left the house to the two eldest daughters<sup>16</sup>

But no one made the poor relation move; they loved her.  
And she loved them.

One year she gave a party and after everyone else had left  
Four cousins--one my grandmother,<sup>17</sup> a half owner of the house --  
Used a diamond ring to write their names and the date on a window pane in the  
hall -- "Halloween, October 31, 1892."

Each of the two sisters had two daughters of her own to leave the house<sup>18</sup>  
And this time one of the four lived in the house herself.  
She<sup>19</sup> lived there fifty years--her husband too, of course--<sup>20</sup>  
As she grew old, she called herself the Queen of Third Street  
And at the end ruled from the turquoise-painted bed that had a view  
Across the Green to the churchyard where now she lies.

And two centuries and seven generations later  
My two sisters and I hold the deed.<sup>21</sup>  
And I, the eldest, am woman of the house,  
Arguing with carpenters and masons  
And in the end getting what I want.

### Notes:

- 1) Anne Sword Dorsey
- 2) Louisa Dorsey (Read), Ann Dorsey (Hollingsworth)
- 3) Louisa = George Read, III
- 4) George Read II house, 42 The Strand
- 5) William Read, George Read, IV
- 6) Emily Read, Caroline Read French, Julia Read Jones, Marion Read Martin, Annie Read Reeves, (6th died), Louisa Read Pierce
- 7) Emily
- 8) Marian Martin, Julia Jones, Caroline French, [Annie Reeves]
- 9) Louisa Pierce, (sister in law of President Benjamin Pierce?)
- 10) Annie Read Reeves
- 11) ??ISK Reeves, Jr., Annie Reeves Rodney, Caroline Reeves Potter
- 12) Annie Reeves Rodney
- 13) Marian Potter
- 14) 4th & Delaware
- 15) [Judge?] John H. Rodney
- 16) Anne Rodney Janvier, Sarah Rodney Faulkner
- 17) Anne Rodney Janvier
- 18) Margaret Holcomb, Sophie Pyle, Nancy Young, Katherine Fiske
- 19) Nancy Young
- 20) Gordon Young
- 21) Margaret Hassert, Ellen Homsey, Sophie Homsey

# Annie Dorsey Read Reaves



c1790's

She probably lived in the “yellow house” in 1860 & 1870 based on adjacent entries in census showing known neighbors and family tree (below)

Husband Capt. Isaac Reeves taught at USMA, died 1851



Why did she go to the South? In her diary, 1861: A fleet was preparing for embarkation..., and no one would be allowed to go unless taking the “Oath of Allegiance” to the Lincoln government Of course I who was running from the Oath who gave up my pension rather than take it ...

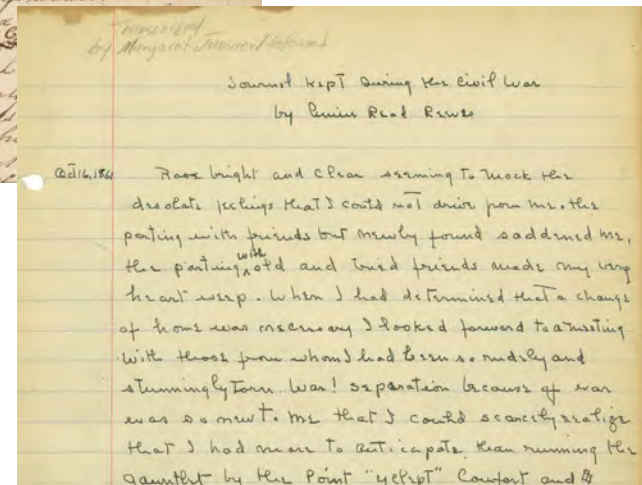
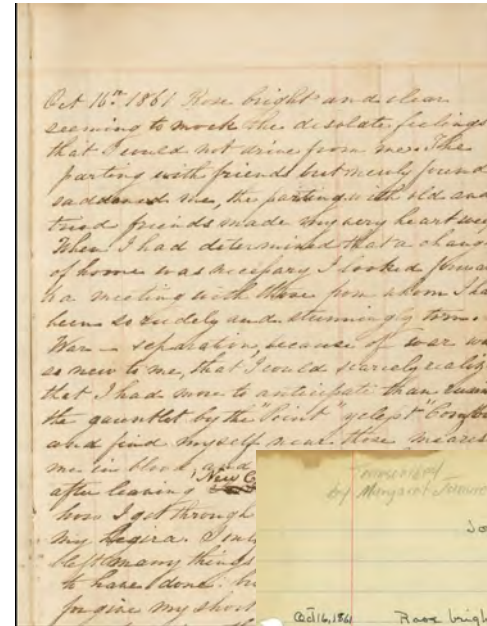
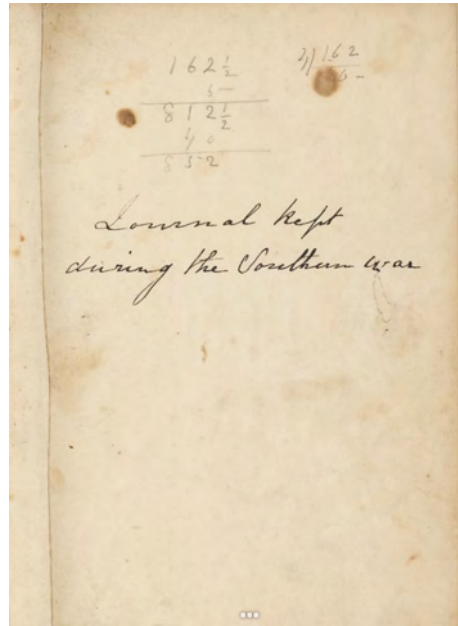
Louisa Dorsey m G Read III -> Ann Dorsey Read m Capt. Reeves -> Ann Dorsey Reeves m John Rodney  
-> Margaret Janvier Holcomb, Sophie Janvier Pyle and descendants.



“Journal kept during the Southern war” Unknown author,

Images and transcription from Radcliffe/Harvard library in 2015 of a book purchased from a dealer

Partial transcription done years earlier of Annie Read Reeves’ journal by Margaret Janvier Holcomb, courtesy R. Cooch



<http://nc-chap.org/annie/>



## U. S. Oath of Allegiance, c1863

I \_\_\_\_\_ of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, state of \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court: So help me God. (signature) Subscribed and sworn to before me, at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 186\_.

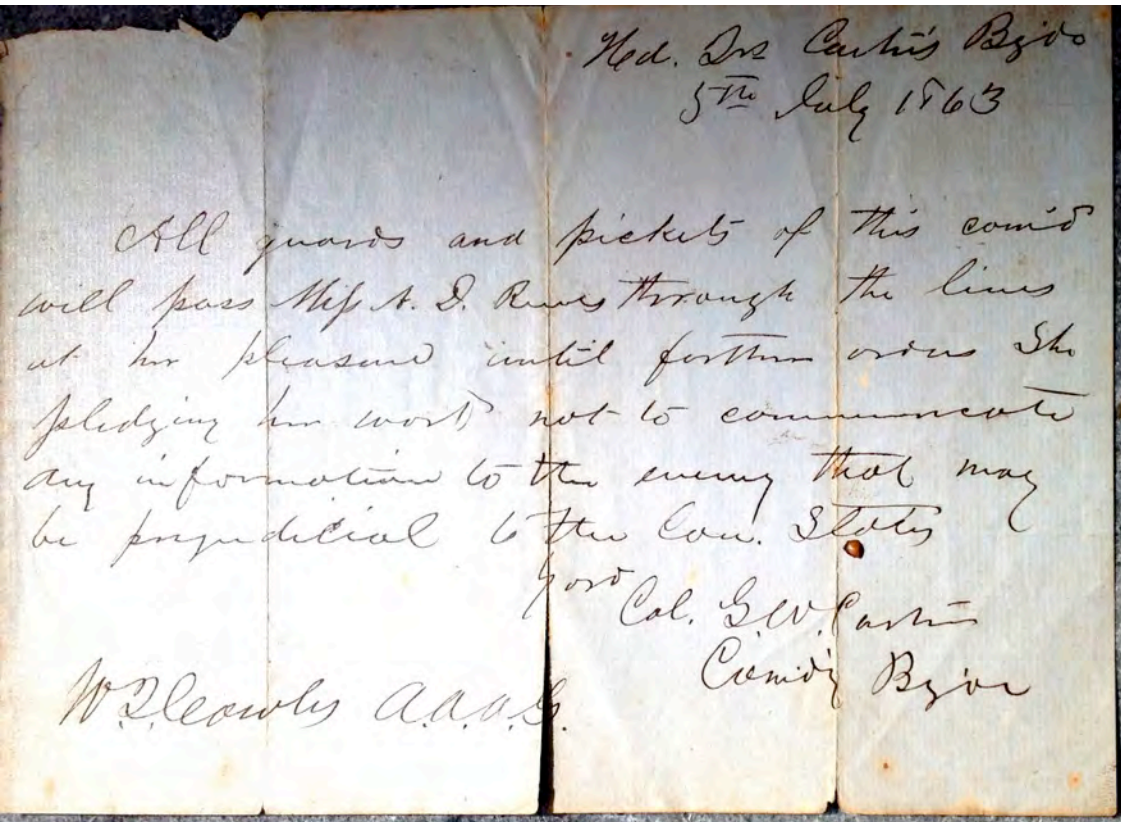
The above-named has \_\_\_\_\_ complexion, \_\_\_\_\_ hair, and \_\_\_\_\_ eyes; and is \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches high.”

# Ann Read Reaves at Rossmere

“Colophon” by Beverly Palmer to a 2014 exhibit on civil war diaries at Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe/Harvard. The author of the journal was unknown initially.

Ann Read Reeves grew up in New Castle, Delaware. In October 1861, when her one-volume diary began, she was a widow of means perhaps in her mid-40s, well-read, living in Delaware but about to take her leave. With her four children, seemingly all young adults, she was determined to leave “Yankee land” for the Confederacy. By December they had reached their destination, a plantation called Rossmere in Chicot County, Arkansas. While she gave no explanation for her devotion to the South, there is no mistaking Reeves’s ardor for the chivalrous plantation culture that she regarded as the apogee of civilization. She wrote of belles, beaux, and weekend visits eventually curtailed by raids carried out by despised Northern “invaders.” Reeves paid little attention to the slaves around her—180 of them at Rossmere when she arrived. She took them for granted, lumping them together with animals and property (“this raid was to take off horses, Beeves [cows] and negroes”).

# Pass for Ann Dorsey Read Reeves



??  
5th July 1863

All guards and pickets of this com'd will pass Miss A. D. Reeves through the lines at her pleasure until further orders. She pledging her word not to communicate any information to the enemy that may be prejudicial to the [illegible] States

???  
???

??? A.A.A.G.

The provost marshal required an oath of allegiance for voters in the 1863 special election, and required them to enter the polls under crossed bayonets. The Democrats boycotted the election and the Republicans won by a 99.9% margin!

Sunday Star, May 3, 1908

Addenda to Part XLIV Alexander B. Cooper

A special election was held throughout the State on Thursday, November 19, 1863, to elect a Representative in Congress,.. On November 13, 1863, General Schenck,... issued his noted General Order No. 59... “That all provost marshals and other military officers commanding in Delaware shall support the judges of election on the 19th of November, 1863, in requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States as a test of citizenship of any one whose vote may be challenged on the ground that he is not loyal or does not admit his allegiance to the United States,” ... The obvious purpose and intention of these orders were to intimidate and prevent the Democrats from voting at the election. ... the Democrats of New Castle county, ... assembled in convention at the Court House in New Castle,...recommended that all Democrats of the county should ... take no part in the said special election. ... when the votes cast at the election (held within 48 hours after the notice was sent out) were counted and officially announced, it appeared that only eight Democratic votes had been cast in the entire State, although the Democrats were largely in the majority. ...when the day of election arrived a provost marshal and a squad of soldiers appeared and were stationed at the polls .... The soldiers were lined up in front of the windows or place where the votes were received by the election officers in such a manner as to compel the voter to walk under crossed bayonets in order to cast his vote. Mr. Smithers, ... received 7,963 votes against eight for Mr. Brown.



# Thomas Garrett, Judge James Booth Jr., Judge Roger Taney In the New Castle Courthouse

- Thomas Garrett was a 'conductor' on the underground railway.
- Escaped slaves he aided were captured and brought to New Castle. Judge Booth freed them based on Delaware law
- They were recaptured in Pennsylvania and their owners sued. U.S. Supreme court justice Taney (himself a slave owner) ruled in their favor, a precedent two years later for a new fugitive slave act.

From Delaware Online, 2015, Harry Thernal

Roger Taney, author of the Dred Scott decision that slaves were property not citizens, and Thomas Garrett, who guided 2,700 slaves to freedom, faced each other in the New Castle Court House nine years before Taney's famous U. S. Supreme Court opinion.

In New Castle Taney fined Garrett for helping slaves to escape. Efforts to win Garrett a federal pardon have run into roadblocks. Their careers in a way mirror some of today's racial debates.

...

Taney, from the border state of Maryland, had freed his slaves and as a defense attorney had said that "slavery was a blot on our national character." But when the Dred Scott case reached the U. S. Supreme Court, over which he had presided for more than 20 years, Taney wrote an opinion in 1857 that shook the nation and is considered a factor in the Civil War. Taney died at 87 as the war was ending, on the day his home state abolished slavery.

Dred Scott was a household servant of a doctor and had moved from the slave state of Missouri to free states. Scott claimed his freedom in Missouri but Taney's majority opinion rejected that plea. He called blacks "people of an inferior order" and "altogether unfit to associate with the white race." His opinion held that the writers of the U. S. Constitution believed that blacks "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

The most important part of that decision was the ruling that Congress could not restrict the spread of slavery. He reasoned that "Negroes in bondage are property and the Constitution protects property owners from deprivation without due process of law." Therefore blacks "could be bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic."

# Examples of Those from New Castle Involved in the Civil War

## Regular Army

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General, Sec. of War (briefly)

## Army Volunteers

Capt. Aquila Hizar (survived to become a prolific builder in New Castle)

Capt. John Evans (killed in battle)

Sgt. Gemmill (captured a Lincoln conspirator)

John Anderson (dies of disease in Andersonville prison)

## “Colored Troops”

## “Colored Sailors”

## Confederate Army

John Reed Lambson, wounded, property in NCCo confiscated)

## “Witnesses to War”

Julia Jefferson, “Angel of Mercy” at Fort Delaware

# Union Volunteers from New Castle

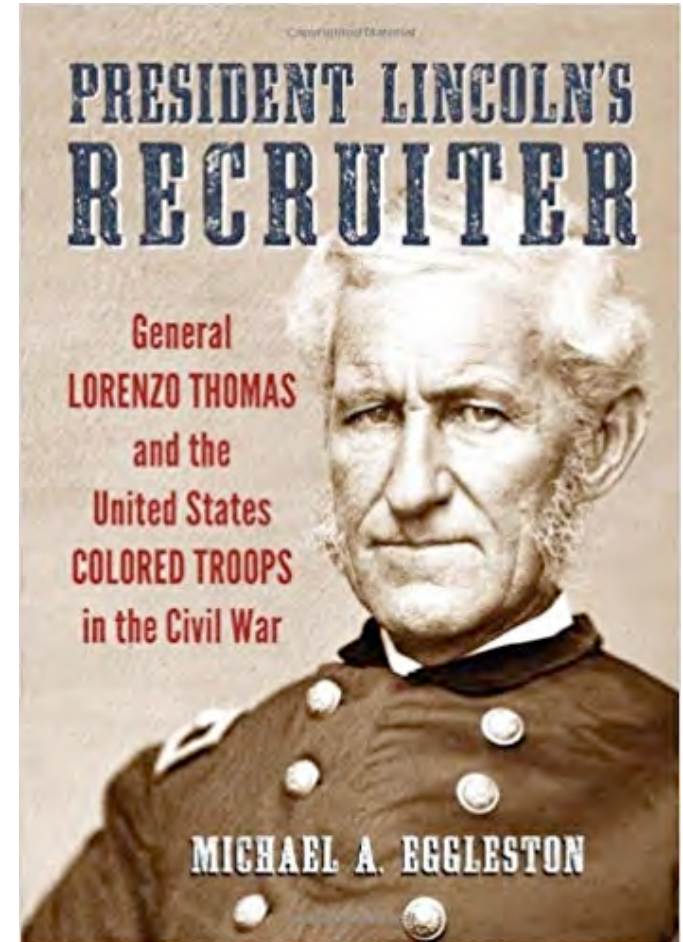
## Sorted by unit and name

1	Biddle	Uriah	Co I	1st DE Infantry		29	Bird	Charles	Co E	2nd DE Infantry	57	Sharp	Jesse	Co B	9th DE Infantry	
2	Birch	William D.	Co I	1st DE Infantry	→	30	Evans	John	Co A	2nd DE Infantry	58	Eckles	James N.	Co D	1st DE Cavalry	
→	3	Booth	James	Co E	1st DE Infantry	31	Flinn	Thomas	Co F	2nd DE Infantry	→	59	Gemmill	Zachariah	Co D	1st DE Cavalry
4	Callahan	John	Co D	1st DE Infantry	32	Lock	Otto		2nd DE Infantry	60	Bartlett	Joseph	Nields Ind Batt	DE Vol Lt Artillery		
5	Cannon	Joseph	Co I	1st DE Infantry	33	McPike	Henry	Co H	2nd DE Infantry	→	61	Hanson	James	Nields Ind Batt	DE Vol Lt Artillery	
6	Cavanaugh	Henry	Co I H D	1st DE Infantry	34	Sutton	William	Co I	2nd DE Infantry	62	Herbert	William H.	Nields Ind Batt	DE Vol Lt Artillery		
7	Challenger	David	Co I	1st DE Infantry	35	Brown	Henry	Co F	3rd DE Infantry	63	Foster	William W.		Milligan's Ind Cavalry		
8	Clark	William	Co D	1st DE Infantry	36	Fitzgerald	Michael	Co K	3rd DE Infantry	64	Bayard	Isaac	Co I	3rd USC Infantry		
9	Conely	Michael	Co D	1st DE Infantry	37	Point	J. T.	Co A	3rd DE Infantry	65	Jenkins	J. H.	Co D	3rd USC Infantry		
10	Dobbs	Henry	Co B	1st DE Infantry	38	Shaw	James	Co K	3rd DE Infantry	66	Merherd	Arthur	Co F	3rd USC Infantry		
11	Freeze (Fries)	Thomas	Co D	1st DE Infantry	39	Sheridan	Philip	Co D	3rd DE Infantry	67	Duckery	John	Co I	6th USC Infantry		
→	12	Green	Thomas	Co D	1st DE Infantry	40	Foster	John W.	Co K	4th DE Infantry	68	Wright	Garrison	Co D	22nd USC Infantry	
13	Hizar	Aquilla	Co I	1st DE Infantry	41	Hewes	William	Co H	4th DE Infantry	69	Ambrose	Samuel	Co B	25th USC Infantry		
14	Hizar	Thomas	Co I	1st DE Infantry	42	Jordon	Henry P.	Co D	4th DE Infantry	70	Brown	James W.	Co C	25th USC Infantry		
15	Kemp	Charles	Co I	1st DE Infantry	43	McNitt	Samuel	Co D	4th DE Infantry	71	Collins	Alfred	Co C	25th USC Infantry		
16	Kemp	Edward	Co I	1st DE Infantry	44	Toner	John	Co F	4th DE Infantry	72	Sterling	Thomas	Co E	30th USC Infantry		
→	17	King	Davis	Co I	1st DE Infantry	45	Cleaver	Isaac	Co H	5th DE Infantry	73	Chase	Charles		31st USC Infantry	
18	Martin	John	Co I	1st DE Infantry	46	Dyer	John	Co E	5th DE Infantry	74	Reason	Charles	Co D	41st USC Infantry		
19	Martin	Robert	Co I	1st DE Infantry	47	Jefferson	Charles	Co H	5th DE Infantry	75	Meyers	Jeremiah	Co C	127th USC Infantry		
20	McGlinchey	Edward	Co A	1st DE Infantry	48	Rodney	John	Co B	6th DE Infantry	76	Rodney	George B.	D Battery	4th US Artillery		
21	McPike	John	Co G	1st DE Infantry	49	Bassett	Granville	Co B	7th DE Infantry	77	Vantine	Joseph E.		F2 USS Richmond		
22	Riddle	William	Co I	1st DE Infantry	→	50	Challenger	Edward	Co B	7th DE Infantry	78	Gormley	John		23rd PA Infantry	
23	Shearer	Charles	Co I	1st DE Infantry	51	Dellin	Robert	Co B	7th DE Infantry	79	Rementer	John	Co E		29th PA Infantry	
24	Sheridan	John	Co I	1st DE Infantry	52	Temple	Henry	Co B	7th DE Infantry	80	Thompson	R Lockyer	Co F		115th PA Volunteers	
→	25	Shute	William T.	Co I	1st DE Infantry	53	Vining	John B.	Co B	7th DE Infantry	81	Truss	James W.		3rd PA Cavalry	
26	VanTrump	Isaac	Co I	1st DE Infantry	54	Vining	Joseph	Co B	7th DE Infantry	82	Wright	George	Co I		11th PA Cavalry	
27	Veach	William	Co A	1st DE Infantry	55	Wise, Jr.	James	Co B	7th DE Infantry	83	Watson	Archibald	Co B		131st OH Infantry	
28	Young	William	Co I	1st DE Infantry	56	Ferris	Charles	Co B	9th DE Infantry	→	84	Lunt	Ira	Co D		2nd ME Sharpshooters
										85	Tidwell	George	Co D			26th MS Volunteers

# Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Army

Adjutant General, 1861, Secretary of War “ad interim”, 1868

1804 Born in New Castle to Evan Thomas, Esq.  
May have lived on E2nd  
Attended New Castle Academy  
Appointed to West Point by Sen. N. Van Dyke Jr.,  
1823 Graduated  
1832 Married Elizabeth Colesberry (1806-1879) in  
New Castle, 9 children  
1835 Served in 2<sup>nd</sup> Seminole war  
1853 Chief of staff to commander of U.S. Army  
1861 Adjutant General  
1863 “Banished” by Sec. War Edward Stanton  
Recruited and created black troops in MS.  
1868 After Lincoln’s death, successor Andrew  
Johnson fired Stanton and replaced him  
with U. S. Grant, then Thomas.  
(Read about Andrew Johnson impeachment)!



President Lincoln's Recruiter: General Lorenzo Thomas and the United States COLORED TROOPS in the Civil War, M. Eggleston 2013



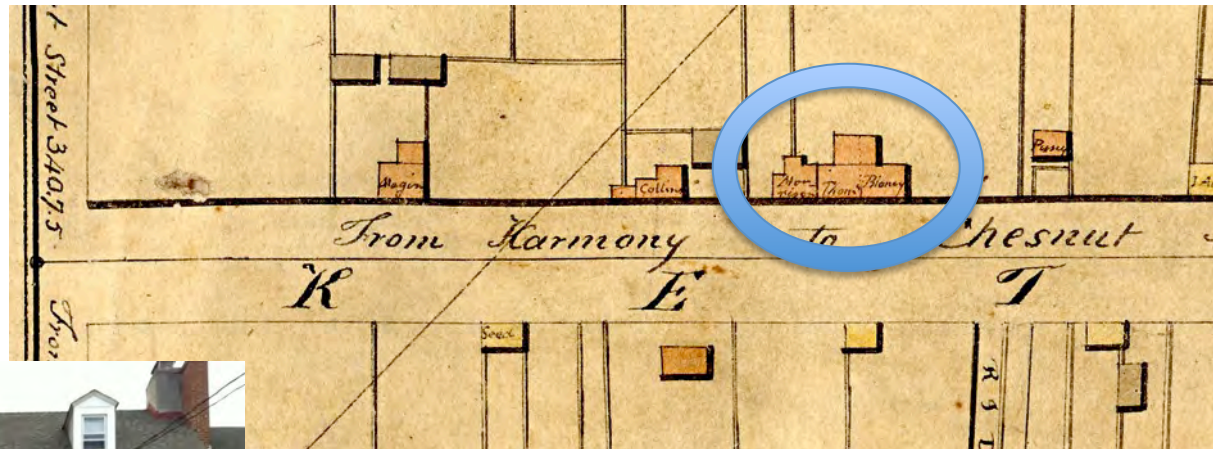
# Lorenzo Thomas Brief Time in the Spotlight

- Lincoln, a moderate Republican assassinated April 1865 after the end of the war, succeeded by Andrew Johnson
- Radical Republicans in Congress wanted harsher treatment of the South than Lincoln had promised.
- Johnson tried to fire Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War (and State) but Congress passed the Tenure of Office law to block that.
- Johnson replaced Stanton anyway with Thomas
- Stanton locked himself in his office to prevent the takeover.
- Congress impeached Johnson with Thomas a prime witness for defense.
- The trial lasted months (with continuous press coverage) but Johnson was acquitted in the end.

# Where did Gen. Thomas grow up in New Castle?

He was born in 1804 in New Castle to Evan Thomas, Esq. (1763-1836) who emigrated from Wales. They were apparently unrelated to Charles Thomas (of the current Episcopal parish house at The Strand & Harmony). He is shown in the census for NC from 1800-1830.

The Latrobe map of 1804-5 shows a brick “Thomas” house as the left half of a duplex a few feet from modern Plum Alley. This may be 136 E 2<sup>nd</sup> (Terry Gormley) but it needs to be checked out with title chains.



134-138 E 2nd



The N.H.R. inventory describes 134-138 E 2<sup>nd</sup> as “late 1700’s” . Note Georgian/Federal features: fan light or square transom, gabled roof, flemish bond, mostly symmetrical except for one door/ alley.



Sacred  
To the Memory of  
My beloved Husband  
**Cap't. John Evans**

of 2nd Reg. Del. Vols.

After having distinguished himself  
at the Battles of Gains Mills,  
Savage Station, Peach Orchard,  
White Oak, Malvern Hill,  
Antietam,  
Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville,  
Gettysburg, Auburn Hill,  
Bristoe Station, Mine Run and  
Wilderness,

He fell in the pride of early manhood  
May 10th 1864

at the Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va.  
In the 27th year of his age.

-----

He was a true and faithful follower of Christ from  
early youth.  
He rests in peace.



E

2

Del.

*John Evans*

*Lt.* Capt. Stricker's Co., 2 Reg't Delaware Inf.†

Age *22* years.

Appears on

**Company Muster-in Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated

*Wilmington 24 June 1861*

Muster-in to date *June 1861*

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When *May 21*, 1861 \*

Where *Dover* \*

Period *3* years.\*

Bounty paid \$ *100*; due \$ *100*

Remarks:

† This organization subsequently became Co. A, 2 Reg't Del. Inf.  
\* \* \* Muster-in roll shows enrollment of all men of this company as of same date. See enrollment on subsequent card or cards.

Book mark:

*Joey*  
Copyright



Sgt. Cyrus Forwood of Co. A, in a letter home, gave the following description: "Capt. Evans is as near like a rock as man can be, no matter how near him a shell may burst he will scarce look around toward it."



While on furlough two months before his death, Capt Evans married Miss Maggie Stroup of New Castle County, DE in a ceremony at 509 S. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, PA

Camp 2nd Delaware Vols  
March 13, 1864

Charles J. Smith  
Lt & Adjt.

Sir:

I have the honor to make  
application for Ten (10) days leave of absence  
to visit my home, at Dover, Delaware.

Hoping this may be approved and forwarded.

I am

Respectfully Your Obedt Servt.

John Evans

Capt Co. A. 2nd Del Vols. Infy

E	2	Del.
John Evans		
Capt Co. A, 2 Reg't Delaware Infantry.		
Age 23 years.		
Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated		
Wilmington Del. July 1, 1864		
Muster-out to date		
Last paid to Feb 29, 1864		
Clothing account:		
Last settled		
Due soldier \$		
Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$		
Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$		
Bounty paid \$		
Remarks: Killed May 10 1864 at Po. River Va		
Remains ten days leave of absence in March 1.		
* Roll torn		
Book mark:		
W. H. Brown		
(361)	Copied.	





# Information on John Evans in the 1860 census

ID	House	Line	Family#	Name	Age	Sex	Race	Born	Occupation		
321	40	310	320	Turner Leonora	14	F	W	Del			
322	2	311	321	Brumfield Mary	54	F	W	England			
323	3	311	321	Brumfield Mary	14	F	W	Pa			X
324	4	311	321	Reynolds Andrew C	48	M	W	Del	Dentist		
325	5	311	321	McClain Edward	32	M	W	Pa	Clerk		
<b>326</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>Evans John</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>Del</b>	<b>Commision Merchant</b>		
327	7	311	321	Caussey William	23	M	W	Del	Lawyer	1,000	
328	8	311	321	Cann William	28	M	W	Del	Merchant	2,000	4,000
329	9	311	321	Shaw James G	30	M	W	Pa	Speculator	10,000	5,000
330	10	311	321	Plesants Charles F	28	M	W	Pa	Clerk		
331	11	311	321	Hartis George	40	M	W	England	Ostler		
332	12	311	321	Hartis Ann	25	F	W	England	Domestic		
333	13	311	321	Holladay Sarah	18	F	W	Ireland	Domestic		
334	14	311	321	Miller David	18	M	M	Del	Servant		
335	15	312	322	Cleland James	30	M	W	Ireland	Merchant	7,000	2,200
336	16	312	322	Cleland Margaret	25	F	W	Md			
337	17	312	322	Cleland John	3	M	W	Del			
338	18	312	322	Boulden David	21	M	W	Del	Clerk		

He lived in a hotel or rooming house together with 12 other men, including James Shaw, Speculator who would build a mill after the war and found the 'Shawtown' area. Nearby lived David Boulden (store at 25 the Strand, Ivory Soap)

# Capt. Aquila Hizar

Born at Booth's Corner of German ancestry.  
Grew up in Chester until age 16;  
Learned bricklaying in Wilmington

April 1861 enlisted for 3 months in 1<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Delaware Infantry.

August 1861 enlisted as sgt for 3 years.

Took part in Bull Run, Antietam, Fredricksburg (2<sup>nd</sup> Lt.),  
Chancellorsville (1<sup>st</sup> Lt.), Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania CH,  
Cold Harbor, Petersburg (Capt.) etc. (Banks Ford, Mine Run, Deep  
Bottom, Farmersville, Millford Junction, Auburn, North Ann,  
Prospect Hill, Reams' Station, Po (.?) River).

Oct 1864 Mustered out.

Built: Knights of Pythias Hall, Order of Red Men, St Peter's Church,  
his home ( W 4<sup>th</sup>), houses on W 5<sup>th</sup> etc.





A | 1 | Del.

A. M. Hizer

Capt., Capt. Lespes' Co., 1 Reg't Del. Inf.\*

Age 25 years.

Appears on

**Company Muster-in Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Wilmington Del, Sept 19, 1861.

Muster-in to date Sept 19, 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Sept 19, 1861.

Where New Castle Del.

Period 3 years.

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Remarks: .....

\*This organization subsequently became Co. I, 1 Reg't Del. Inf.

Book mark: .....

S. V. Beck  
Copist.

A | 1 | Del.

A. M. Hizer

....., Co. C, 1 Reg't Delaware Inf.

Appears on

**Company Descriptive Book**

of the organization named above.

**DESCRIPTION.**

Age 24 years; height 5 feet 5 1/2 inches.

Complexion light

Eyes gray; hair light.

Where born Del. Co. Penna.

Occupation Brick Mason.

**ENLISTMENT.**

When Sept. 16, 1861.

Where New Castle, Del.

By whom Capt. Lespes; term 3 y'rs.

Remarks: Promoted 2<sup>d</sup> Lieut.  
Co. B. Oct. 25<sup>th</sup> 1862.

3113808

J. A. Hamilton  
Copyst.

A | 1 | Del.

A. M. Hizer

Capt., Co. 1 Reg't Delaware Inf.

Age ..... years.

Appears on an

**Individual Muster-out Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Near Petersburg Va., Oct. 8, 1864.

Muster-out to date Oct. 8, 1864.

Last paid to Aug. 31, 1864.

Clothing account:

Last settled....., 186 ; drawn since \$..... 100

Due soldier \$..... 100; due U. S. \$..... 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$..... 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$..... 100

Bounty paid, \$..... 100; due, \$..... 100.

Remarks: Entered the Service as 1<sup>st</sup>  
Sery 1- Sept 2<sup>a</sup> 1861

Promoted & Mustered 2<sup>d</sup> Lt - Oct 25 - 1862

Promoted & Mustered 1<sup>st</sup> Lt - Sept 28 - 1863

Promoted & Mustered Capt - July 26, 1864

Mustered out in ..... cover

Book mark: .....

Crosby  
Copyst.





6<sup>th</sup> & South



Demolishing the Earle Theater in 1983  
(5<sup>th</sup> & Delaware)



Aquila Hizar residence, 24 W 4th



71 W 5th



# John Martin

(No. 39.)

**SUBSTITUTE  
VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.**

STATE OF *Delaware* TOWN OF *Helmington*

I, *John Martin* born in the State of *Ireland* aged *twenty five* years, and by occupation a *laborer* DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have agreed with *John M. Rothwell* Esq., of *New Castle County Delaware* to become his SUBSTITUTE in the Military Service, for a sufficient consideration paid and delivered to me, on the *thirtieth* day of *August*, 1864 and leaving thus agreed with said *John M. Rothwell*, I DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have enlisted this *thirtieth* day of *August* 1864 to serve as a *Soldier* in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of *THREE YEARS*, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; I do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for soldiers. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to the *United States of America*; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the Officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Witness my hand and seal at *Helmington* this *30th* day of *August* 1864.

*John M. Rothwell*  
Esq.

*John Martin*  
male

We certify, on honor, that we have carefully examined the above-named Volunteer Substitute agreeably to the Regulations, and that, in our opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would in any way equalize him from performing the duties of a soldier; that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that he is of lawful age (not under 18 years); and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, and as a Substitute in lieu of *John M. Rothwell* of *New Castle County Delaware*, we have strictly observed the Regulations which govern in such cases. This soldier has *height* *5 feet 3 inches* high.

*James C. Hale*  
Commissioner of Board.

*David C. Cook*  
Burgess of Board.

Board of Enrollment of *New Castle County, Dist. of Delaware*

*711* | *1* | **Del.**

*John Martin*  
Corpl., Co. *2*, 1 Reg't Delaware Inf.

Age *23* years.

Appears on **Co. Muster-out Roll**, dated *Near Munson Hill Va, July 12, 1865*.

Muster-out to date \_\_\_\_\_, 186 .

Last paid to \_\_\_\_\_, 186 .

**Clothing account:**

Last settled \_\_\_\_\_, 186 ; drawn since \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Due soldier \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due U. S. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Bounty paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Remarks: *Died of disease Sept 29/64 while a Prisoner at Andersonville. He promoted Corpl Dec 19/62. Final Statement rendered a. 2.24/4/74. I of M. Rec report twice admitted to H. H. Andersonville Co. Sept 17/64 and died there Sept 29/64 of Scarlatina*

Book mark : \_\_\_\_\_

*E. B. Porter*  
Copyist.

(861)

John Martin from Ireland enlists August 1864 as a substitute for John Rothwell

Age 23, dies as POW at Andersonville, GA, July 1865

1860 census data disagree with military records about age, but suggests that he, wife and 2 children share a house with 6 other people

# 1860 Census data for John Martin

HN	Last	First	Age	Sex	Race	Born			
488	Martin	John	30	M	W	Ireland	Day Laborer		
488	Martin	Catharine	25	F	W	Del			
488	Martin	John	2	M	W	Del			
488	Martin	Mary	7	F	W	Del			
488	McCann	Mary	71	F	W	Ireland	Widow	500	100
488	McGarthe	Thomas	50	M	W	Ireland	Day Laborer		
488	McGlency	Edward	25	M	W	Ireland	Day Laborer		
488	McPike	Margaret	7	F	W	Del			
488	Mellon	Michel	50	M	W	Ireland	Day Laborer		

John Martin lived with his wife and family in a hotel or rooming house with 5 other people. The residents of adjacent houses were all artisans or laborers: shoemaker, blacksmith, trimmer, painter, bricklayer. In the house next door lived James Dungan, perhaps the person who married Julia Jefferson, “Angel of Mercy”

# Casualties

## 1<sup>st</sup> Delaware Infantry Regiment

	Officers	Men
Killed in action	12	146
Died of Disease	3	118
Wounded in Action	38	533
Missing in Action	1	102
Total Dead	15	264



# National Park Service Database of African-American Civil War Sailors

Born in New Castle:

Sailor detail: **David Miller** 5' 7" Negro Enlists on "Massachussetts" Dec 12, 1863 Waiter/Cook  
1860 census: Age 18, Servant, race: M

No supporting data from 1860 census:

George Hyatt

George Kennard

John Price

Alexander Whittaker

Stewart Whittico

<http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/index.htm>



# U. S. Colored Troops (954 from Delaware)

Pvt.  
James W(esley) Brown  
25 USCT

Pvt.  
Thomas Sterling  
30 USCT

Pvt.  
Thomas Duckery  
6 USCT

Jerry Myers  
27 USCI



Headstones in Bethany U. A. M. E

Mt. Salem

Census data for NC: Two James Browns, age 28 and 46 in 1870; Thomas Starling age 46 in 1870; Duckery family is in census 1850-1870 but no Thomas. Jerry Myers at age 28 in 1870; None are on Beer's Atlas, 1868





could no longer accept what she believed to be a generally inept court system in Delaware County. Upon retirement from the law, she decided to pursue her enjoyment in travel by joining Brooks Travel in Wilmington. One of her greatest pleasures was in helping friends and clients plan trips and, of course, in planning trips for herself and family. She also was an avid gardener (like her father), and enjoyed opening her garden to visitors for a Day in Old New Castle. Another of her passions was birding, and she trekked near and far to see as many birds as she could, including Panama, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Peru, Honduras, Belize, and more. She had recently renewed her interest in bridge and was enjoying it thoroughly despite the many new conventions still to be learned. Junie embraced life with wide open arms and had a lot of fun along the way.

Matilda B. Bixby ("Junie"), age 77, died on Friday, March 27, 2015 after a short illness.

Junie was born in Hattiesburg, Mississippi to the late Warren F. Beasley and Matilda vanTrump Beasley. Her family moved back to the Wilmington area in 1945 and she grew up at "Point Pleasant Farm" near New Castle where her mother's family had lived since 1845. She attended The Tatnall School and graduated from Wilmington Friends School in 1955. She received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Mt. Holyoke College in 1959, where she later said she majored in "college weekends." In later years, she had to explain her class standing at least twice in special meetings with various Deans of Admissions. She taught Kindergarten at The Tatnall School for 10 years and, in 1975, received a Masters of Science degree from the University of Delaware in Early Childhood Development and graduated with distinction. In 1978, she entered law school at what was then Delaware Law School (now Widener University School of Law) and, in 1981, earned a Juris Doctor degree cum laude. She had a family law practice in Media, Pennsylvania for 15 years until she

Junie is survived by her son, R. Scott Bixby, Jr., her daughter Lisa L. Bixby and her husband Gregg McGilivray, her grandchildren, Matt Bixby and Asher Bixby, her sister Alice B. Hupfel, her nephew W. Mott Hupfel III, her niece Allison H. Porter and her beloved kitties, Baci and Beacie.

A memorial service will be held on Friday, April 3, 2015 at 1100 AM at Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church, 110 Old Kennett Road, Wilmington, DE 19807.

Interment will be private.

The family requests that in lieu of flowers, donations be sent to the Christian Children's Fund, 2821 Emerywood Parkway, Richmond, VA 23294.

For online condolences  
Please visit  
[Chandlerfuneralhome.com](http://Chandlerfuneralhome.com)  
302-478-7100

**Matilda (Junie) Bixby (1938-2015),**  
The Strand and Point Pleasant  
and  
**John Reed Lambson (-1882),**  
Point Pleasant,  
Colonel, CSA., Lawyer  
and  
**Isaac Van Trump**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. 1st Delaware Infantry, USA



Junie Bixby lived at Pleasant Point near New Castle and on The Strand in New Castle. Pleasant Point was at the end of Lambson Lane near the site in the 1600's of the Swedish Cranehook Church. Tank farms and warehouses now fill the area. Her parents, Warren F, Beasley and Matilda Van Trump Beasley sold the property for development. Parts of the house such as the staircase, were Incorporated into the house on The Strand.

Pleasant Point was built by Giles Lambson c1839 on land purchased from Stidham heirs (descendents of the Swedish owners of Cranehook land c1700).

In 1861 Giles, Sr. died and estate settlement was in the hands of Moses Lambson, his son and James Crippen, his son-in-law. It was almost immediately taken out of their hands when John R. Lambson, another son, defected to the Confederate side, and the U.S. Marshall seized all the properties of his deceased father, Giles, Sr.

A presidential pardon for John R. in November 1865 released the properties to the executors.

John R. Lambson was the 8th child of Giles Lambson and Catherine Hamann, born in 1831. On July 17, 1862 the District Court of the United States alleged that he gave aid and comfort to the Rebellion by bearing arms in the army of the Rebels. In the fray he was wounded

in the foot and suffered an amputation. He spent some time imprisoned in Fort Delaware. In some fashion he reached South Carolina where Thomas F. Bayard, lawyer, wrote him a letter on August 4, 1863. The next contact in the record is another letter to him from Bayard on September 26, 1865. It appears that he may have been in Washington, D.C. on December 23, 1865 where he acknowledged a presidential pardon from President Andrew Johnson and agreed to abide by the terms of pardon (President Andrew Johnson with his Proclamation of Amnesty on May 29, 1865 granted a pardon to all ordinary persons who had participation in the Rebellion on taking an oath of allegiance.).

We know from the family bible that "John R. Lambson was a conscientious objector and went to the South."



# Fort Delaware Prisoners & Civilian Sympathizers





# Fort Delaware

HOME

HISTORY

TOURING THE FORT

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

WHERE TO STAY AND EAT

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

*Choose a Story*



## Julia Jefferson - Civilian Sympathiser

Julia Jefferson was a young girl whose family lived in New Castle, Delaware, at the time of the Civil War. Described by the prisoners as an "angel of mercy", Julia was a compassionate woman who was a very active in the effort to assist the captives on Pea Patch Island. Julia, her sister Lydia and others in New Castle County organized donations of foodstuffs, blankets, clothing and other goods to the rebels prisoners, and to the post hospital.

Her father, Elihu Jefferson, was the manager of the Central Hotel in Delaware City, the port town directly across the river from Pea Patch Island. The Jefferson family home was only a few miles from the Fort, and on clear days, Julia could see the giant structure. The newspapers were full of tales of hardships suffered by the Fort's residents and she was moved to sympathetic action.



Julia Jefferson as portrayed in "Waterbound"

Elihu Jefferson was successful in the import/export business. His brother, Samuel, was a popular politician who ran for governor in 1862 and was narrowly defeated by the Republican William Cannon. Given her social standing, Julia could easily have escaped the harsh realities she faced at Fort Delaware. Many believe she put her fears aside out of simple human kindness. Others see a darker motivation. The Jefferson family was believed to be sympathetic to the Rebellion, and some considered Julia's dedication to the prisoners an act of treason. Scholars still dispute whether or not the Jefferson family, including young Julia, were "Copperheads" or Confederate sympathizers. Either way, the written record clearly shows that she was held in high regard with both the prisoners and the commanding officers on Pea Patch Island. She was the only woman who was permitted to come and go "at her pleasure".

Fort Delaware

July 28, 1862

Miss Julie A Jefferson,

I am the recipient of a bucket filled with green and can fruit, box of cigars, cake and catsup etc prepared and sent by you.

It is much pleasure that I have the honor to acknowledge at your hands the delightful treat.

Please accept my most humble and sincere heartfelt thanks.

With remembrance,  
I am Very Respectfully  
R.G. Patterson

Fort Delaware  
July 28<sup>th</sup> 1862

Miss Julie A. Jefferson

I am the recipient of a bucket filled with green and can fruit, box of cigars, cake and catsup &c prepared and sent by you.

It is much pleasure that I have the honor to acknowledge at your hands this delightful treat.

Please accept my most humble and sincere heartfelt thanks

With remembrance  
I am Very Respectfully  
R.G. Patterson

Fort Delaware

July 11, 1863

Miss Jefferson,

Your kind offer yesterday to furnish pillows + c for the hospital was stated to Dr. Sullivan, Surgeon in Charge. He requests me to have you send all you can. Also any delicacies that you may be able to spare. We reviewed our three hundred wounded prisoners last night and we have no place to put them but on the hard boards in the barracks. If you will send them down on the tug today, we will [illegible] a thousand obligations to you. I go to Philadelphia in about an hour to see if I can get beds, blankets and other necessary articles consequently I will be unable to accept your kind invitation to visit you this evening. Present my kind regards to Madam Burton and tell her I will see Mr. Dolby today. The General directs me to say that you have permission to visit the Island at pleasure.

Sincerely Your Friend,  
J.G. MacConnell

Saturday, September 12, 1863

“Had a conversation with three young men, who have been detailed to bury the dead. One of them, named Scott, from Mississippi – a member of Bankhead’s Brigade – handed me an envelope from Miss Julia Jefferson, upon which she had written my name, when visiting the cemetery in Jersey, and stated that she wished me to furnish him with certain articles of clothing, when she next sent a box. This young lady is a true friend of the South, and will be remembered with gratitude by scores of our brave Confederates, who are now suffering imprisonment”

Tuesday, September 15, 1863

“Had the pleasure of receiving two large baskets of vegetables from my wife, and a box of clothing from Miss Julia Jefferson. The latter was intended for the use of our young men from Portsmouth – some of whom are in great need. Saw Capt. Ahl, about my going to the barracks to distribute the articles. He said, that it would be necessary for him to consult with Gen. Schoepf, before making a reply”



Sunday, October 4, 1863

“A box came from Miss Julia Jefferson, with clothing to be distributed among sundry prisoners of the Fourth Texas, and other regiments. The articles are accompanied by a good lot of peaches, and sweet potatoes, for my own comfort. This faithful almoner, and her associates ought ever to be remembered by the boys from ‘Dixie’”

Tuesday, November 17, 1863

“Received a letter from Miss Lydia Jefferson – for which she has my thanks, as one of the few friends who have ventured a word of sympathy in my imprisonment”

Saturday, December 12, 1863

“Had the pleasure of a piece of nice mince pie, the first I have tasted this season. It was sent to Mr. Paddock by Miss Lydia Jefferson, with the request that I be allowed to share it”

JULIA JEFFERSON  
WIFE OF  
JAMES S. DUNCAN  
OCTOBER 8, 1841 - JUNE 30, 1918  
I KNOW THAT MY REDEMPTION LIVETH

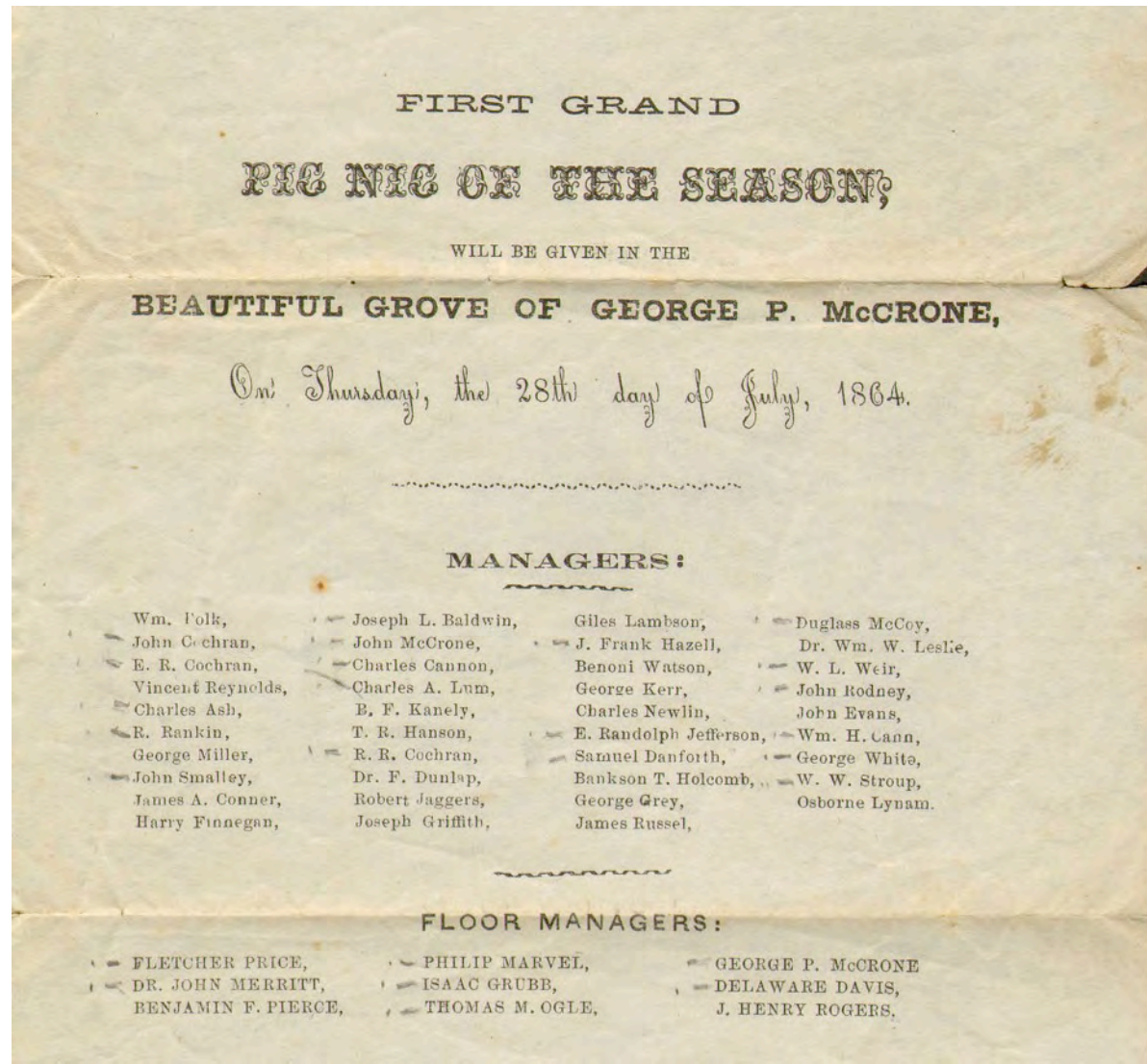
JAMES STEWART DUNCAN  
BORN 1847 - NOVEMBER 24, 1928  
ALL SERVANTS SHALL SERVE HIM,  
AND THEY SHALL SEE HIS FACE AND HIS  
NAME SHALL BE IN THEIR FOREHEADS  
REV 22:3

ANN JEFFERSON DUNCAN  
FEBRUARY 9, 1851 - MARCH 20, 1900  
I AM NOT PERFECTED AND THE  
LIFE HE GAVE BELIEVETH IN ME  
THOUGH HE WERE DEAD YET SHALL  
HE LIVE  
AND WHOSEVER LIVETH AND BE-  
LIEVETH IN ME SHALL NEVER DIE



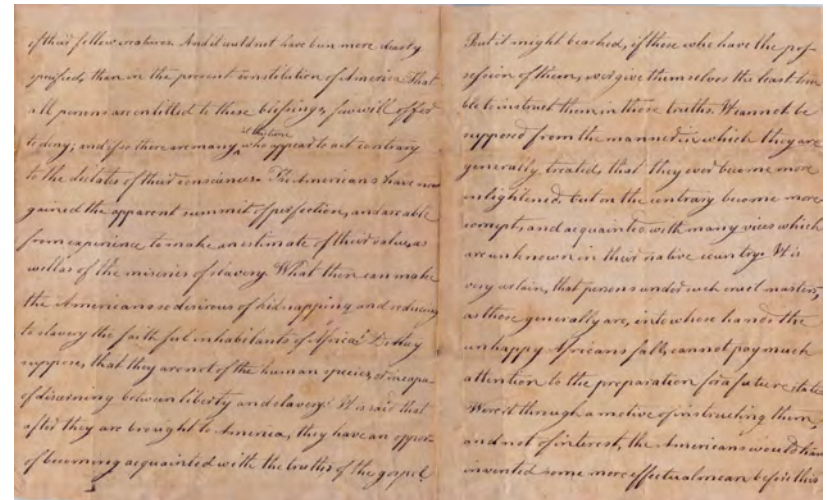
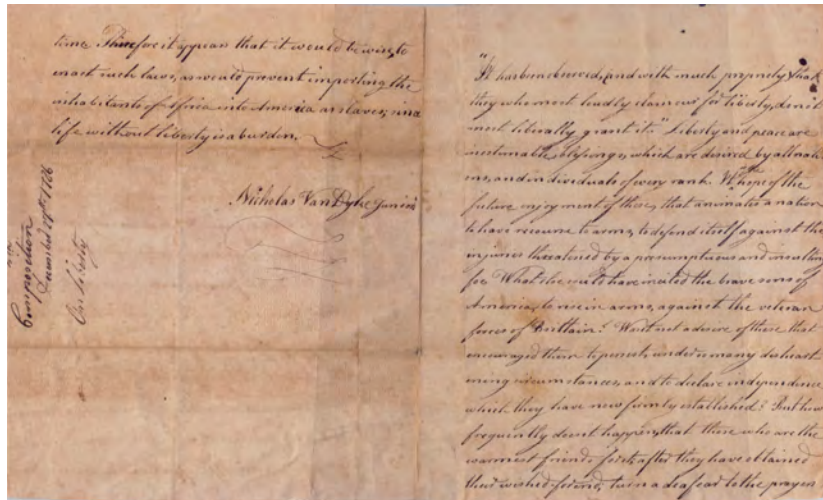
# Life Under Military Control

Military Police (Provost Marshal) control business, travel, elections, even charity gatherings



# On Liberty

Nicholas Van Dyke junior[age 16], Composition at Princeton College



"It has been observed, (and with much propriety) that they who most loudly clamour for Liberty, do not most liberally grant it." Liberty and peace are inestimable blessings which are desired by all nations and individuals of every rank. It is the hope of the future enjoyment of these that animates a nation to have recourse to arms, to defend itself against the injuries threatened by a presumptuous and insulting foe. What else could have incited the brave sons of America to rise in arms against the veteran forces of Britain. Was it not a desire of these that encouraged them to persist and under so many disheartening circumstances, and to declare independence which they have now firmly established? But how frequently does it happen, that those who are the Warmest friends for it, after they have obtained their wished for it, turn a deaf ear to the prayer

of their fellow creatures. And it could not have been more clearly specified than in the present constitution of America. That all persons are entitled to these blessings, few will offer to deny; and if so there are many at this time who appear to act contrary to the dictates of their consciences. The Americans have now gained the apparent summit of perfection and are able from experience to make an estimate of their values, as well as of the miseries of slavery. What then can make the Americans so desirous of kidnaping and reducing to slavery the faithful inhabitants of Africa. Do they suppose, that they are not of the human species or incapable of discerning between liberty and slavery? It is said that after they are brought to America, they have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the truths of the gospel.

But it might be asked, if those who have the possession of them ever give themselves the least trouble to instruct them in those truths. It cannot be supposed from the manner in which they are generally treated, that they ever become more corrupt, and acquainted with many vices which are unknown in their native country. It is very certain, that persons under such cruel masters, as those generally are, unto whose hands the unhappy Africans fall, cannot pay much attention to the preparation for a future state. Were it through a motive of instructing them, and not of interest, the Americans would have invented some more effectual means before this.



Nicholas Van Dyke jr . Votes against admitting Missouri into the union as a free state.  
It was eventually admitted when tied to the admission of Maine a free state in March 1820

SPEECH

OF

*Nicholas*  
MR. VAN DYKE, *114*  
*458*

ON the amendment offered to a bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union, prescribing the restriction of slavery as an irrevocable principle of the *State Constitution*.

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JANUARY 28, 1820.

MR. PRESIDENT: Conscious that I cannot add to the force of arguments which have been already urged against the proposed amendment, with unrivalled powers of eloquence, nothing but a sense of duty, growing out of the peculiar situation in which I stand in relation to this question, could induce me to trespass on the patience of the Senate. This subject, sir, has produced much excitement in different sections of the Union; that excitement has pervaded the state which I have the honor in part to represent; there, too, public meetings have been called; opinions in favor of the proposed restriction have been expressed, and are published under the sanction of names deservedly esteemed for talents and integrity. The Legislature of that state also, in their wisdom, have resolved that the proposed restriction is compatible with the constitution, and ought to be adopted as a measure of sound policy. That resolution is now upon your table. The opinion of that honorable Legislature justly merits, and will ever command my sincere respect. To their confidence in me I am indebted for a place in this dignified assembly: to deserve and retain the good opinion of that honorable body will ever be my highest ambition. But, sir, as it is my misfortune to differ from them in sentiment on the great constitutional question, I am not satisfied to give a silent vote.

The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania who moved the amendment, remarked that it was a question of great importance between the people of the United States and those of Missouri. It is, sir, a question of importance, because it involves the construction of the

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difficulties in the way—but that part of the subject has been already exhausted by honorable gentlemen who preceded me. As to the expediency, I will only add, that no measure which violates the constitution can be expedient; no measure that jeopardizes the internal peace of the Union, and stakes the constitution, upon an act of doubtful power, can be deemed a measure of wisdom or sound policy.

Such, Mr. President, being my sincere convictions, in relation to the great constitutional question, which the amendment presents; my duty is plain though unpleasant. I must vote against that amendment.

# What was the cause of the civil war?

States rights –

*Don't tread on me– limit Federal power*

Self government

Make the South Great Again –

*Noble tradition – our way of life*

Slavery is immoral– it must be abolished

The Economy

Missouri Compromise -- *to prevent the spread of slavery new states must be free (or admitted in pairs)*

All of the above

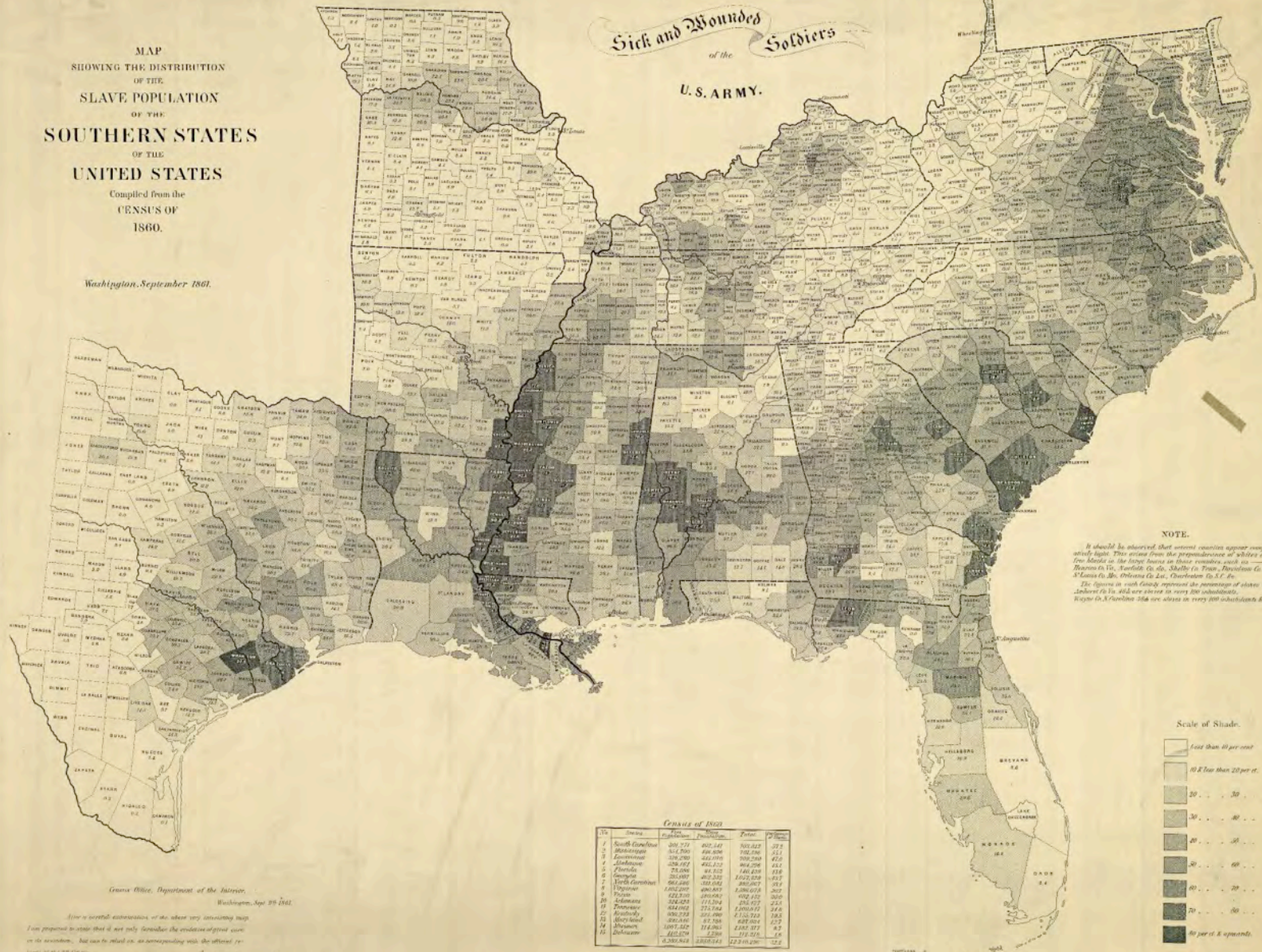


# Map showing the distribution of the slave population of the southern states .... 1860

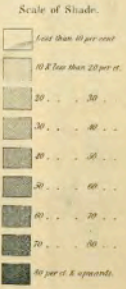
Sold for the benefit of the  
**Sick and Wounded**  
 of the  
**U.S. ARMY.**

MAP  
 SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION  
 OF THE  
 SLAVE POPULATION  
 OF THE  
**SOUTHERN STATES**  
 OF THE  
**UNITED STATES**  
 Compiled from the  
 CENSUS OF  
 1860.

Washington, September 1861.



**NOTE.**  
 It should be observed that several counties appear comparatively light. This arises from the preponderance of soldiers and free blacks in the larger towns in those counties, such as —  
 Blount Co. Ala., Randolph Co. Ga., Shelby Co. Miss., Pulaski Co. Mo.,  
 St. Louis Co. Mo., Orleans Co. La., Charleston Co. S. C.  
 The figures in each county represent the percentage of slaves; viz.  
 Anderson Co. Va. and one county in every 100 inhabitants &c.  
 Wayne Co. N. Carolina 184 are slaves in every 100 inhabitants &c.



**Census of 1860**

No.	State	Area	Population	Free	Slaves
1	South Carolina	202,772	802,141	509,317	292,824
2	Mississippi	451,700	438,206	182,736	255,470
3	Louisiana	228,496	444,016	308,768	135,248
4	Alabama	296,187	482,212	368,278	113,934
5	Florida	75,000	91,312	146,018	116,8
6	Georgia	201,180	462,212	352,218	110,000
7	North Carolina	661,400	1,000,000	800,000	200,000
8	Virginia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
9	Texas	622,210	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
10	Arkansas	326,024	115,514	115,514	0
11	Illinois	824,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	0
12	Indiana	300,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	0
13	Ohio	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	0
14	Missouri	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	0
15	Illinois	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	0
16	Illinois	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	0

Grains Office, Department of the Interior.  
 Washington, April 29 1861.

After a careful examination of the above very interesting map,  
 I am prepared to state that it not only furnishes the evidence of great error  
 in its execution, but can be relied on as corresponding with the official re-  
 sults of the 8th Census.

*J. G. Brown*  
 Superintendent

## NY Times Opinion Pages Visualizing Slavery, by Susan Schulten

The map uses what was then a new technique in statistical cartography: Each county not only displays its slave population numerically, but is shaded (the darker the shading, the higher the number of slaves) to visualize the concentration of slavery across the region. The counties along the Mississippi River and in coastal South Carolina are almost black, while Kentucky and the Appalachians are nearly white

The map reaffirmed the belief of many in the Union that secession was driven not by a notion of “state rights,” but by the defense of a labor system.”

Though Lincoln had abundant maps at his disposal, only this one allowed him to focus on the Confederacy’s greatest asset: its labor system.





THE FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BEFORE THE CABINET.

*From the original sketch by F. B. Carpenter.*

W. B. BICKNELL  
1862

The first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation to the Cabinet, F. B. Carpenter (Bicknell)





# Introduction to Untying the Political Knot

Read, McKay, Wade (2001), available New Castle Public Library

Tiny Delaware played a major role in the War Between the States. One of four slave states that did not secede from the Union, Delaware furnished a greater percentage of men to the Union Army than any other state, and it is estimated that as many as 2,000 Delawareans may have served in the Confederate Army and Navy. Much of the gun powder fired by the Union military came from E. I. Dupont & Co.'s Hagley Mills, and Wilmington's shipyards built northern warships. Harland & Hollingsworth completed three monitors plus several gunboats. Pusey & Jones on the banks of the Christina River in Wilmington launched a half-dozen gunboats. Wilmington's Tilton Army Hospital cared for convalescent soldiers while Fort Delaware, the Union's second largest prisoner of war facility, was constructed on Pea Patch Island in the middle of the Delaware River just off Delaware City.

*January 4, 1861*

*The critical state of the country fills us with sorrow and alarm.. May God Help us. There seems no hope else.* W.T. Read Diary

Years of tension reached the boiling point when Lincoln was elected.

South Carolina called a state convention and voted to secede from the U.S. followed by MS, FL, GA, LA, TX, then VA, AK, TN, and NC. In Feb. 1861 these 7 states met in Montgomery, AL, created the confederacy and name Jefferson Davis president.

April 12 Fort Sumter was attacked.

April 13 The news reached Wilmington and Delaware via telegraph.

April 15 Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 men in the field for 3 months to put down an “insurrection too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.”

Delaware’s quota is one regiment, 780 men.

*April 19, 1861*

*We are in the midst of Civil War. Success to the Stars and Stripes.*

W.T. Read Diary



# New Castle and The Civil War

Vignettes from on or near the Green in New Castle:

- Courthouse: 1863 Dem. Convention ->Oath Allegiance ->Boycott->99 % loss
- Del. & 3<sup>rd</sup>: Boyhood home of man who swore in Jeff. Davis in Richmond
- Next door (yellow house): 1860, 1870 home of woman who refuses to sign "Lincoln's oath of allegiance", flees to slave plantation in Ark.
- Two doors: Graffiti "Vicksburg Surrenders, July 4, 1864" in window
- Next door: Home of Zachariah Gemmill earns govt. bounty for capture of member of Lincoln Assassination plotters
- Second street: Home of highest ranking person ever to have lived in New Castle. A general who became (VERY briefly) Secretary of War after the assassination.
- Men who fought (both bravely and not) for both sides
- Women who brought comfort (to the enemy or not depending on your side)

# Reality of Slavery in N.C. in 1792

## Treatment of Escaped Slaves

Negroes in Custody at New-Castle - GenealogyBank

Negroes in Custody at New-Castle

Date: Saturday, October 13, 1792 Paper: Delaware Gazette (Wilmington, Delaware) Issue: 394 Page: 4

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Source: GenealogyBank.com

### NEGROES in Custody at New-Castle.

No. 1. A Negro Man, that calls himself Miller Dirrim, was committed the 2d of this inst. by Joseph Tatlow, Esq. he is a stout young man, about 23 years of age, near 5 feet 8 inches high, and very black. He at first said he was the property of Timothy Smack, of Snow Hill, but now says he belongs to James Whitaker of Kent, on Delaware; but he is a great liar, and no credit can be given to what he says.

No. 2. A young Mulatto, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim made, with a modest countenance, and says he is the property of Col. John Croper, of Accomack county, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and was committed on the 14th inst.

No. 3. A stout Negro Boy, about 20 years old, very black, near 5 feet 8 inches high, thinly clothed; says he is the property of William More, of Broad Creek, Sussex county.

Negroes in Custody at New-Castle - GenealogyBank

Page 2 of 2

William More, of Broad Creek, Sussex County, Delaware State: was committed on 18th inst.

No. 4. A stout Negro Man, called Abraham, the property of William Scot, of Christiana Bridge; was committed by William M'Mecher, Esq. on the 28th of Feb. last. The owners of the above Negroes, are desired to come and prove property; pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold in six weeks, as the law directs, by

THOMAS ACKEN, Gaclor.

New-Castle, Sept. 21, 1792.

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Abraham, property of a man living near the current mall, was jailed for 6 month for escaping, and to be sold in 6 weeks.

# Untying the Political Knot (Continued)

Read, McKay, Wade (2001)

The First State played a major role in the history of African American freedom. Thomas Garrett, who lived at Fourth & Market Wilmington, organized and operated a branch of the Underground Railroad running from near Seaford through Middletown and Odessa to Wilmington. In 1841 , he was arrested, tried and convicted of hiding fugitive slaves in a celebrated state trial held in New Castle. Harriet Tubman conducted slaves through Delaware to freedom during the 1850's. She was assisted by other free people of color and escaped slaves. From 1863 to 1865 Delaware furnished 924 men to the Union Army as components of four U.S . Colored Troops Regiments.

# Timeline of Statistics of Slavery in Delaware

- 1639 Black Anthony, the first African, arrives in New Sweden
- 1664 African slaves are 20% of the population as the English replace the Dutch
- 1700 Slaves are < 5% of the lower counties population
- 1770 Slaves are 20% of the population
- 1775-1783 Manumission increases; Quakers directed to free slaves.
- 1787 Selling slaves to the south is banned by law
- 1788 Abolition societies are established in Dover and Wilmington
- 1790 Delaware's percentage enslaved declines more rapidly than any other state
- 1792 An attempt to abolish slavery is unsuccessful
- 1797 All Delaware slaves sold out of state are automatically free
- 1821 Blacks are banned from state-aided schools
- 1840 Slaves are 13% of the state's black population and 3% of total population
- 1850 The number of free blacks leaving Delaware for the North rise
- 1861 Despite Delaware's refusal to ratify it, the Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery in Delaware